

# WEATHER FORECAST.

in to-day; to-morrow fair and some-  
what colder; strong shifting winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 52.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

LXXXVI.—NO. 63.—DAILY.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS  
IN NEW YORK CITY.

THREE CENTS  
WITHIN 200 MILES.  
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.  
The New York Herald, with all that was  
best of The Sun intertwined with it, and  
the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better  
and sounder newspaper than ever before.

## OF IRISH TRUCE, WAR IN WAKE, ED BY PREMIER

George Victorious in  
Ireland—Censure Lost  
by 439 to 43 Vote.

## ARMAMENT WARNED

Found Impossible  
to Proceed Without Danger  
of Dishonor, He Says.

## TO BE DEMANDED

Called Last Alternative,  
and Taxes Should  
Not Be Risked.

Oct. 31 (Associated Press).

Lloyd George achieved  
his oratorical victories to-  
day when the Government obtained  
a mandate from the House  
to proceed with the Irish  
truce. The Unionist motion  
to prevent the Government from initi-  
ating the Government for initiat-  
ing the Irish negotiations was voted  
down, 439 to 43.

The Premier, alluding to the ne-  
gotiations, in the course of the debate  
said:

"I cannot conceal from the House  
the possibility that I may have to  
make the grim announcement that it  
is impossible to settle without danger  
and dishonor."

He said that if the conference  
broke down the first thing the Govern-  
ment would have to do would be  
to ask the House considerably to  
strengthen the forces of the Crown.  
He also assured the House that no  
agreement was possible without the  
sanction of the Imperial Parliament.  
Mr. Lloyd George said he had re-  
ceived guarantees that no arms would  
be imported into Ireland during the  
truce.

No Information on Parley.

So far as the Unionist protest was  
concerned to draw information on the  
proceedings of the conference, it  
failed. The Premier gave no in-  
formation on what has been decided  
or is being discussed regarding Mr.  
de Valera's claim to independence  
and the rumored attempts to arrange  
concessions from Ulster for a united  
Ireland. These remain in the realm  
of speculation.

One piece of information the Pre-  
mier did give. It was that unless  
something happened within a few  
days, presumably in the conference,  
to solve the unsettled status of Ireland's  
two governments, steps would be  
taken to give to the Ulster Parliament  
the powers necessary to make it a  
real Government.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the  
time to question the negotiations was  
when he first proposed them to the  
Sinn Féin by public correspondence  
last July. Much of his speech was  
devoted to holding before the Commons  
the prospect of a renewal of  
guerrilla warfare if the conference  
broke down.

"Honorable Outlet Sought."

The Premier pointed out the cost of  
renewed warfare and the reluctance  
of the country to incur greater taxation  
and ask more young men to risk their  
lives. He asserted the Government's  
resolve to refuse concessions which  
would weaken the empire, but to ex-  
plore all paths to an honorable peace,  
and emphasized the fact that any  
agreement must be ratified by Par-  
liament.

The motion of censure was proposed  
by Col. John Grettton, Unionist, and  
seconded by Rupert S. Gwynne. No con-  
sciousness leaders spoke in its support.  
Those who did laid much stress on their  
position of not negotiating with men  
who had denied allegiance to the Crown  
and who gloried in their "association  
with murderers and assassins."

Arthur Henderson, in behalf of the  
Laborites, explained that that party  
favored the negotiations, although op-  
posing what he termed the previous policy  
of repression and retaliation.

Further Truce Foreseen.

Mr. Henderson's speech supported the  
motion, but deprecated the suggestion that  
renewal of the war was the only alterna-  
tive if the conference failed. Some  
Unionists held that a breakdown of ne-  
gotiations might be followed by a con-  
tinuance of the truce pending further ef-  
forts to diplomacy.

The comment of one veteran parlia-  
mentarian was that Mr. Lloyd George's  
talk of further war was not intended as  
a warning to the Sinn Féin but to Par-  
liament not to harass those engaged in  
the negotiations.

The Prime Minister in opening said  
that a very grave issue had been raised  
as to the proceedings conducted by the  
Government and that it was quite clear  
that there was a section in the House  
who had given very loyal support to the  
Government in the main, but who were  
full of misgivings with regard to this  
particular action. It was true there had  
been breaches of trust. When evidence  
had been forthcoming that arms were  
being imported into Ireland the Govern-  
ment received a distinct intimation that  
none should be landed during the  
truce.

Dealing with the complaint of Capt.

Continued on Page Eight.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant  
Advertising will be found on Page 11.—Adv.

## SERGT. WOODFILL GREASED WAR HERO IN U. S. INFANTRY

Pershing Names, for Armistice Day Ceremonies, Man  
Who Silenced Three Machine Guns and Killed  
Nineteen of the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Examination  
of war records by Gen. Pershing has  
resulted in the designation of Sergeant  
Samuel Woodfill as the American in-  
fantryman who through heroism in the  
world war is most entitled to represent  
the infantry branch of the army at the  
Armistice Day ceremonies for America's  
unknown soldier.

Sergeant Woodfill, whose home is  
given in army records as Belmont Ind.,  
but who now is stationed at Fort  
Thomas, Ky., arrived in Washington to-  
day in response to orders from the War  
Department, and on being received by  
Secretary Weeks was informed that his  
act of heroism was regarded by his  
former commander as outstanding among  
the exploits of all the infantry officers  
and men who saw service in France.

The act of Sergeant Woodfill, which  
caused Gen. Pershing to place him—a  
virtually unknown hero—with Sergeant  
Alvin C. York of the Tennessee moun-  
tains and Major Charles S. Whittlesey  
of the Lost Battalion, occurred on Octo-  
ber 12, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne  
offensive, when he, as a lieutenant, sil-  
enced three machine guns, killing nine-  
teen of the enemy, including one officer,  
and capturing three others.

The story of Sergt. Woodfill's ex-  
ploit was said by army officers to be  
told most concisely in the citation  
which accompanied the award to him  
of the Congressional Medal of Honor. This  
citation read:

"For conspicuous gallantry and in-  
tegrity above and beyond the call of  
duty in action with the enemy at Cunel,  
France, October 12, 1918. While he was  
leading his company against the enemy  
his line came under heavy machine gun  
fire, which threatened to hold up the  
advance. Followed by two soldiers at  
twenty-five yards, this officer went out  
ahead of his first line toward a machine

gun nest and worked his way around  
its flank, leaving two soldiers in front.  
"When he got within ten yards of the  
gun it ceased firing and four of the  
enemy appeared, three of whom were  
shot by Lieut. Woodfill. The fourth, an  
officer, rushed at Lieut. Woodfill, who  
attempted to club the officer with his  
rifle. After a hand to hand struggle  
Lieut. Woodfill killed the officer with his  
pistol. His company thereupon con-  
tinued to advance until shortly after-  
ward another machine gun nest was  
encountered.

"Calling on his men to follow, Lieut.  
Woodfill rushed ahead of his line in the  
face of heavy fire from the nest, and  
when several of the enemy appeared  
above the nest he shot them, capturing  
three other members of the crew and  
silencing the gun. A few minutes later  
this officer for the third time demon-  
strated conspicuous daring by charging  
another machine gun position, killing  
five men in one machine gun pit with  
his rifle. He then drew his revolver and  
started to jump into the pit, when two  
other gunners, only a few yards away,  
turned their guns on him.

"Falling to kill them with his re-  
volver, he grabbed a pick lying near by  
and killed both of them. Inspired by  
the exceptional courage displayed by this  
officer, his men pressed on to their ob-  
jective under severe shell and machine  
gun fire.

For this act of heroism Woodfill was  
promoted to a Captaincy and, in addi-  
tion to the Congressional Medal, received  
the Legion of Honor (Cavalier) and the  
Croix de Guerre with palm by France  
and the Order of Prince Danilo (fifth  
class) by Montenegro.

Sergeant Woodfill has been in the  
army twenty years. He was a member  
of the United States Marine Corps when  
the United States entered the war, and after  
the armistice he reentered the Regular  
Army as an enlisted man.

## DELEGATES TO RANK AS AMBASSADORS

Plenipotentiary Powers Are  
Conferred on Hughes, Lodge,  
Root and Underwood.

## COMMISSIONS ARE SIGNED

President Retains Right of  
Decision in Agreements  
Negotiated.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—  
This was a day of important devel-  
opments in the final arrangements for  
the conference on limitation of arma-  
ment and of maneuvering for position.  
The events which helped to bring the  
actual deliberations of the conference  
a step nearer were:

Secretary of State Hughes, Senator  
Lodge, Elihu Root and Senator  
Underwood, the American dele-  
gates, were given plenipotentiary  
powers with the rank of Ambassa-  
dors in commissions signed by Pres-  
ident Harding.

The plan of the United States for  
the limitation of naval armaments  
was given further consideration at  
a meeting of the American dele-  
gation.

Senator Willis (Ohio), in a speech  
at a convocation in behalf of limita-  
tion of armaments to-night, pre-  
dicted a cutting down of army and  
navy expenditures, but warned that  
total disarmament by civilized na-  
tions was impossible and danger-  
ous at this time.

Senator Swanson (Va.), speaking  
in the Senate, declared that  
the world would soon become  
bankrupt unless armament ex-  
penditures are reduced.

It became known that the Chi-  
nese delegation will stake every-  
thing on the success of the open  
door policy.

The granting of plenipotentiary  
powers to the American delegates  
with the rank of Ambassadors fol-  
lows historical precedent established  
in the appointment of American dele-  
gates to the Hague conferences, the  
Algeiras conference and others.

The American delegates will have no  
authority to act independently of the  
President, with whom they will be in  
daily contact. Their decisions will be  
made with his approval, and they will  
register the important personal part  
which President Harding will have in the  
conference.

The powers granted to the American  
commissioners call attention to the fact  
that no final arrangements can be made  
without the consent of the President.  
The administration may enter into  
"agreements" such as the Root-Takahira  
agreement and the Lansing-Gilchrist  
agreement, but no final agreement  
of the Senate. But an agreement would  
lack the authority of a treaty or a con-  
vention, since it might be overturned  
at any time. While constituting a moral  
obligation upon the administration, the  
powers of the Government so long as it  
exists as now organized, such an agree-  
ment would not have a binding effect on  
Congress and would not be finally sanc-  
tioned by the Senate would have.

The American delegation is still thresh-  
ing out the problem of a plan for the  
limitation of naval armament. It has  
reached no definite conclusion, and will  
meet again to-morrow.

The policy relative to limitation of  
naval armament is the crux of the Ameri-  
can position, and requires the most deli-  
cate handling and the most far-reaching  
decision. The delegates are in confer-  
ence with naval experts and with the Far

## FORBIDS LEVY ON PAY FOR DUES TO UNIONS

Judge Anderson Enjoins Coal  
Operators From Aiding  
Mine Workers.

## USE OF FUNDS ILLEGAL

Order Also Prohibits Efforts  
to Unionize Williamson  
Coal Field.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Collection  
of funds of the United Mine Workers of  
America through the "check-off" sys-  
tem, by which union membership dues  
are deducted from miners' wages by  
operators throughout the country, was  
enjoined to-day by Federal Judge  
A. B. Anderson.

Further, his order enjoined all union  
officials and members from seeking  
"by any and all means" to unionize  
the Williamson coal field in West Vir-  
ginia, where violence has marked the  
strike that began more than a year  
ago. The order is temporary, but  
effective until changed by court.

Yale effort was made in court by  
operators to force the court to fore-  
close placing a ban on the "check-off,"  
and, though officers withheld comment  
on the court order, it was said offici-  
ally to be a staggering blow at the  
union. Counsel for operators in the  
hearing preceding the order said that  
a strike might follow the levying  
of a ban on the "check-off." After  
issuance of the order, reports from  
Knox county, one big Indiana producing  
center, said that 3,500 miners planned  
mass meetings to determine their stand.  
The order itself indicated the possibility  
of many conflicts between miners and  
operators, broken by the ban on the  
"check-off."

The only comment on the order from  
the miners' side was a statement by  
Edna Scarsie, editor of the official pub-  
lication of the union, who asserted that  
injunction was "certainly joyful news  
for the United States Steel Corporation,"  
which he added was reported to be  
the greatest coal land owner in the  
strike zone.

In giving his opinion Judge Anderson  
made it plain that he believed a con-  
spiracy in violation of the Sherman anti-  
trust law had been shown in the hear-  
ing for the temporary injunction in the  
suit of Borderland Coal Corporation,  
acting on behalf of three operators  
against the union, which sought an in-  
junction, the court said, existed between  
the union miners and operators in the  
central competitive field, comprising  
Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West  
Virginia, and that the "check-off"  
shop operators of other States were also  
involved because of the "check-off." He  
added that the trouble in West Virginia  
was due to an attempt to bring the only  
competitive field into the combination.

"How does this strike the man in the  
street?" he asked. "Here is an organ-  
ization, which is not a labor union, but  
which are collected by the operators  
through the check-off. The poor old con-  
sumer, without a friend in the world, is  
being constantly by those operators and  
miners. I am going to stop this check-  
off now. These operators know now  
that they are furnishing the sinews of  
war for that struggle in West Virginia."

The court order as finally agreed  
upon after an all day discussion of  
court and counsel as to the exact text,  
prohibited the check-off and efforts  
toward unionizing the Williamson field,  
which includes Mingo county, W. Va.,  
and Pike county, Ky. It did not deny  
the right of workers to organize or hold  
that the union was an unlawful organ-  
ization. It also did not hold the check-  
off was in itself unlawful, but was aimed  
at the use of money obtained through it  
in a bare search to stop the check-  
off and affecting every operator in the  
field.

1,638,000 LBS. IN FISH CATCH.

Boston, Oct. 31.—A catch of 1,638,000  
pounds of fish was landed here to-day.  
It was the largest in 32 years, and was  
a quarter of a million pounds more than  
was landed here last week. Haddock  
and cod made up the larger part of it.

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## HARVEY SHOWS U. S. WAS FIRST TO MOVE FOR DISARMAMENT

Ambassador Tells British  
This Country Acted Be-  
fore Conference Call.

## TALKS TO PILGRIMS

Says Parley Is in No Wise  
Challenge to League  
of Nations.

## CONFIDENT OF OUTCOME

Envoy Points to America as  
Friend to All, Without an  
Enemy in the World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
London, Oct. 31.

George Harvey, American Ambassa-  
dor to Great Britain, at the Pilgrims  
farewell dinner to the British delegates  
to the forthcoming Washington con-  
ference told Great Britain in plain words  
what America has already done for  
disarmament.

"The Washington conference," he  
said, "is no ordeal of battle but of  
faith," and later he declared, "It was  
not in a perfunctory spirit, but with  
full consciousness of its vast possi-  
bilities that our Christian President  
brought all people to pause at a  
given moment on Armistice Day and  
unite in a simple prayer for the bless-  
ings of our Heavenly Father."

A. J. Balfour was the only member  
of the British delegation present, the  
Prime Minister being kept in the  
House of Commons by the Irish de-  
bate and Lord Lee of Fareham hav-  
ing departed for America.

Although the British discussion of  
the conference on the limitation of  
armaments has been tinged through-  
out by a report that America was pro-  
ceeding with her 1916 naval building  
programme, Ambassador Harvey  
showed to-night that the programme  
is now being carried on only a 40  
per cent. basis. The Ambassador's  
explanation of how the 1916 pro-  
gramme has been held up afforded  
Great Britain her first clear idea that  
America is making sacrifices to for-  
ward the ideal in the service of which  
she has summoned the other nations  
to Washington. He explained how the  
1916 naval building programme was  
adopted while all the world was aflame  
and how she pursued this programme  
until the early part of this year, when  
her policy was changed suddenly.

"On July 1, in pursuance with the  
plan then in operation, there were  
under construction seventy-nine naval  
vessels of all types, including eleven  
battleships," he said. "On July 11  
the President announced his intention  
of calling the conference. Practically  
simultaneously, at the instigation of  
the President, Congress reduced the  
normal appropriation from \$184,000,000  
to \$90,000,000, representing barely 40  
per cent. of the sum which would ordi-  
narily be allotted. In consequence  
the present rate of construction by the  
United States is almost exactly 40  
per cent. of normal.

"Our own position is quite plain.  
America does not fear war. Why should  
she? Geographically she is self-con-  
tained and self-supporting in all re-  
spects. Her long coast lines, it is true,  
are indeed inadequately protected. Some-  
times an additional territory would ap-  
pear tempting targets to warriors of the sea,  
but these circumstances are relatively  
trivial. The greatest guns in the world  
could not create the havoc of an earth-  
quake such as that from which San  
Francisco rose like a phoenix from its  
ashes, more resplendent than ever, in a  
bare score of months. It is, more-  
over, a matter of most casual observa-  
tion that we rebuild New York every  
thirty years.

"And back of the cities of the coast  
lies a great country which constitutes  
the real America, with more than  
24,000,000 men between the ages of  
seventeen and forty-five by conquest  
bearing arms. To pronounce such a  
land unconquerable is to utter the merest  
truisim. No, America does not fear war.  
She simply hates it.

"But the security of the United States  
does not rest upon her physical re-  
sources alone. Her moral position is  
irreproachable. Not only will she never  
be the first to start a war, but she will  
not be the last to refuse to accept it as a  
gift. Within our borders lie unoccupied  
lands sufficient to sustain a population  
treble that which the country now has.  
We, indeed, may see rest content, a  
friend to all nations so far as her people  
are aware and without an enemy in the  
world.

"The coming conference, therefore,  
proposes no arbitration of swords. It  
is no ordeal of battle, but of faith. Al-  
ready our Government has given con-  
clusive evidence of its confidence in the

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## Paper Mark Prosperity Doubles German Profits

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau.  
Berlin, Oct. 31.

THE most remarkable record  
made by paper mark prosperity  
made by any of the big in-  
dustries of Westphalia is revealed by  
the Mannemann Pipe Works,  
whose gross earnings for last year  
were \$1,000,000, or more  
than double the earnings of the  
previous year. A dividend of 30  
per cent. was declared, or 10 per  
cent. more than last year, but the  
dividend represents only one-tenth  
of the gross earnings and only one-  
third of the net earnings. Besides  
an increase in the replacement  
fund, \$9,000,000 marks have been  
put aside as a special reserve fund.

## FOCH JOINS LEGION, RECEIVES OVATION

Kansas City Welcomes France's  
Military Genius in  
Tumultuous Style.

## POLICE LINES SMASHED

Convention Town Runs Riot  
With Doughboys and  
Cowboys in Action.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, Mo.,  
Oct. 31.—The special train carrying  
Marshal Foch from New York to the  
third annual convention of the Ameri-  
can Legion, in session here, arrived  
in this city to-night.

What happened can be appreciated  
to a certain degree by those who saw  
the French soldier's reception in New  
York. But relatively Kansas City's  
greeting dwarfed New York's. It was  
just growing dark. Somewhere above  
the fleet of airplanes that were to  
have escorted the train dived un-  
heard. Perhaps they were lost.

High above the plaza in front of the  
railroad station stand the Penn Val-  
ley Bluffs and on these heights thou-  
sands of men and women had crowded.  
On either end of the cliffs two 4,000  
candle power flares were burning. A  
great band, composed of several small  
ones, held forth in the rotunda.

They say there are 100,000 strangers  
here because of the convention, for-  
mer members of the American Ex-  
peditionary Forces and their relatives.  
It seems fair to say all of them were  
banked upon the slopes of the heights  
and in the wide plaza before the depot.  
Down on the runway beside the  
tracks where the train stood there were  
two bands, one playing "The Star  
Spangled Banner" and the other alter-  
nating with the "Marseillaise."

Rockets Announce Arrival.

Just as the train entered the station  
a few rockets shot over the town.  
That was the signal for the mob to  
say what they thought of Foch. You  
can say nothing except that they  
yelled. You could hear the bands  
down in the train shed, but the big  
one in the rotunda might just as well  
have stayed home.

It is not possible that the Gascon war-  
rior was not amazed, even in the face  
of the ovation he received in New York  
and along the route to Kansas City. He  
was crowded out of his car and down  
the stairs to the platform. Guarded  
into the long corridor leading to the high  
gates of the station. On either side of  
him were veterans of French wars, the  
recent one and that of 1870. Behind  
them were members of French societies  
of Kansas City.

American military lines were smashed  
and the Marshal had to shove his way  
along and have it shoved for him almost  
like the ordinary folks following him.  
He emerged into the Plaza directly fac-  
ing the Victory Monument in the foot of  
the bluffs that mark the beginning of  
Penn-Valley Park and here it was that  
the remarkable demonstration took place.

He was lifted into an automobile and  
taken to the home of Irwin R. Kirkwood,  
proprietor of the Kansas City Star,  
where he will live until Wednesday night,  
when he leaves for St. Louis, Detroit,  
Chicago and Washington again. He was  
officially met here at the gateway to  
the great Southwest by Arthur C. Hyde,  
Governor of Kansas City; Brig. Gen. Ely,  
commanding at Fort Leavenworth;  
Lieut.-Col. Perrone, the French army at-  
tache at Fort Leavenworth; John G.  
Emery, national commander of the  
American Legion; Lemuel Bolles, the  
national adjutant; Carl E. Bartlett,  
chairman of the local convention com-  
mittee, and A. E. Hutchins, general  
chairman of the committee.

It is shameful to say to forget that  
no less celebrated a personage than Gen.  
John J. Pershing was with the Marshal  
when the tumult broke. But Pershing  
refused to do more than stand by the  
French strategist. He did everything  
possible to efface himself.

This town prides itself upon its con-  
vention facilities. It claims there never  
has been a convention that swamped it.  
When this one comes to a close and  
stock is taken of the affair it is likely  
they'll say the limit was reached. Every  
section of the country and almost every  
State is represented in this mob that

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